

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS (Continued From Page Ten.)

hatched by boys under 15 years of age and the object is to clear \$1,000 profit in a year from flocks ranging from 500 to 500 birds. The Goshen club last year overreached this mark by nearly fifty per cent.

The clubs are under direction of the Extension Service of Connecticut Agricultural college at Storrs. To ensure success of these new organizations the college has appointed W. H. Allen to supervise them. Until recently he was in charge of the pens in the International Egg Laying Contest at Storrs. This work will be carried on in future by Henry T. Coville, for the past five years in charge of the Experiment Station poultry plant at the University of Maine. In succeeding Mr. Allen he becomes contest superintendent at Storrs.

In addition to helping the new "1,000 Poultry Clubs" win success, Mr. Allen will work throughout the state in helping control bacillary white diarrhea in young chicks. It is said to be the worst scourge of the poultry industry and an active campaign is to be carried on for its eradication. In taking up poultry extension work Mr. Allen becomes assistant to Roy E. Jones, who for several years has had charge of poultry extension work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Connecticut Agricultural college in this state.

WESTBROOK HENS LEAD.

Thirty pullets owned by J. H. Cook of Westbrook, Conn., averaged 28.2 eggs during the month of December. Considering the fact that the maximum possible average would have been 31 eggs and that the actual average for 1,125 birds during the same period was only 23.3 eggs, the record is considered remarkable by poultrymen.

The Westbrook flock is entered in the Home Egg Laying Contest conducted in Connecticut by Roy E. Jones, poultryman for the extension service of the Connecticut Agricultural

College at Storrs. The contest is patterned somewhat after the International egg laying contest at Storrs, with the difference that only Connecticut birds are eligible, the entire is included and the birds are kept at home.

The 1,125 birds entered in the contest are owned by 224 poultrymen. The flocks range in size from four to 1,125. The contest was started in November and is still growing. It is the only one of its kind in the United States.

The purpose of the contest is to increase egg production and poultrymen's profits by working for a definite egg production every month in the year through eliminating low production, eliminating low producing hens and stimulating an interest in better housing, careful feeding and improved poultry management. Because of the great amount of clerical work involved, reports are necessarily delayed.

Standing of the leading flocks for December is as follows:

Best flock of pullets, 50 or more: First, Arthur B. Congdon, Middletown, 80 birds, average 16.5 eggs; second, Mrs. T. E. Reed, Clintonville, 35 birds, average 14.4 eggs.

Best flock of pullets, less than 50: First, J. H. Cook, Westbrook, 30 birds, average 28.2 eggs; second, Marshall Dawson, Storrs, 9 birds, average 20.55 eggs.

Best flock of hens, 50 or more: First, A. S. Wakeman, Fairfield, 53 birds, average 24.4 eggs; second, John C. Jones, North Haven, 199 birds, average 21.4 eggs.

Best flock of hens, less than 50: First, S. S. Pugh, South Norwalk, 4 birds, average 12.7 eggs; second, John Brush, North Stonington, 26 birds, average 11 eggs.

Best flock of pullets and hens together, 50 or more: First, F. S. Kirchofer, Harwinton, 186 hens, average 10.8 eggs; second, Randolph C. Smith, Harwinton, 109 birds, average 10.5 eggs.

Best flock of pullets and hens to-

gether less than 50: First, J. T. Potter, Windham, 55 birds, average 10.7 eggs; second, Marshall Brow, East Hampton, 34 birds, average 9.3 eggs.

BEST FARM MARKETS.

Connecticut farmers are rapidly awakening to the fact that in their markets they have their greatest natural assets. These markets represent the Connecticut farmer's one great advantage over the west, over Canada and over the world at large.

There is no state in this country, no area in the world, where the farmer has a better market than has the Connecticut farmer. Within one hundred miles of Middletown, Conn., are more than ten million persons. Three-fourths of the farmers of the state are within ten miles of two city markets. These markets are ours for the products we can raise which the market demands. They are good markets. They represent hundreds of thousands of buyers who insist on the best goods, upon a steady supply and upon a dependable market.

They are accessible markets. An admirable and growing system of state roads connect nearly all of our considerable producing areas with the markets of the state.

The above facts are taken from a little folder prepared by L. G. Davis, marketing specialist for the extension service of the Connecticut Agricultural College, for distribution in connection with an exhibit at Farmers' Week at Hartford, Feb. 9-14. The purpose is to help point out Connecticut's superior advantages as an agricultural state.

SALADS NECESSARY

FOR MRS. BIDDY

Every poultry keeper has a favorite green feed for his flock. Usually it is one that can be supplied with least expense and effort. Providing it is relished by the fowls, there probably is little difference in what kind of green feed is supplied. United States Department of Agriculture specialists say. Cabbages, turnips and beets are all suitable for this purpose. The

larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by a wire or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it is well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes may also be fed and should be cooked. The mangel is excellent for feeding raw.

Clover, cut up and soaked in boiling water, is good when fed with mash, as is clover meal and ground alfalfa. Sprouted oats or other sprouted grains may also be fed and make excellent green feeds, but require considerable labor. As a general thing the flock should have, once a day, about all the green feed it will eat.

DO NOT ALLOW EGGS TO CHILL.

Eggs for hatching should be collected two or three times a day in freezing weather to prevent chilling. Broody hens allowed to sit on eggs in the laying nests all day may hurt the hatching qualities of the eggs.

Eggs in large numbers are generally kept in a cabinet or turning rack, for convenience in handling, in a room where the temperature is between 50 degrees and 60 degrees F., if possible, although they will stand considerable variation. It is not necessary to turn eggs kept only for a few days, but it is advisable to turn eggs daily which are to be kept over a week. Various commercial turning devices are sold by poultry supply companies, or the eggs may be kept in cabinet drawers and shuffled about with the hands by removing a few eggs from the trays. Commercial egg cases are sometimes used for holding the eggs for hatching.

Eggs from different varieties of the same class of poultry may be incubated together, but it is not advisable to mix white eggs with brown eggs, as white eggs often hatch a little earlier than brown eggs.

Neither the hen nor the incubator will hatch strong chicks from weak germinal or from eggs which have not received proper care.

Powder magazines ought to be class-

Connecticut Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued by the United States patent office to citizens of Connecticut, as contained in the Official Gazette, dated Tuesday, January 20, 1920:

Fred W. Barlow, Bridgeport, method of and means for sealing storage battery connectors and cables; Fred W. Barlow, Bridgeport, means for sealing storage battery covers in cells; Fred W. Barlow, Bridgeport, method of and means for sealing terminal posts in storage battery covers; John P. Cavanaugh, Meriden, electric switch; Wal-

ter R. Clark, Bridgeport, melting brass and similar scrap; Walter R. Clark, Bridgeport, electric furnace; Walter R. Clark, Bridgeport, method of and means for melting brass and similar scrap; Edward E. Claussen, Hartford, pulp bottle; Frederick Cocker, Derby, buckle; Quirino V. Distefano, Waterbury, airship; Oscar P. Erhardt, West Haven, electric switch; William F. Richmond, Hartford, typewriting machine; Knud Knudsen, Plainville, electric switch; John E. Lenholt, of Leeds Island, pipe wrench; Kenneth P. Leca, New Haven, pneumatic tire

pressure gauge; Wilmar F. Lent, New Haven, grease cup; Seth G. Mally, of Derby, gas valve; Alfred Motzer, auxiliary oiling system for Ford cars; Earl E. Peiler, Hartford, paddle or plunger for molten glass; Thomas P. Reddin, Bridgeport, power transmission; James E. Rogers, Danbury, anti-kick device (two patents); William M. Saunders, Waterbury, pencil; William Skaravilla, New Britain, automobile signal.

Trade-marks: Peerless Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co., Meriden, mouth harmonica.



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Women's and Misses' Dresses, Serge and Tricotine, stylish models—Values up to \$29.50—Choice \$19.50.

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FUR COATS, MUFFS AND NECK PIECES

28-inch Marmot Fur Coat with Taupe Border and Collar—Value \$135.00—Sale price \$98.00.

36-inch Sealine Fur Coat with belt, figured lining—Value \$185.00—Sale price \$135.00.

32-inch Hudson Seal Coat, Skunk Border and Collar, handsome silk lining—Value \$550.00—Sale price \$435.00.

\$15.98 Women's Fur Fabric Neckpieces, black and taupe—Sale price \$10.98.

\$32.00 Skunk Opposum Scarf—Sale price \$25.00

\$55.00 Long Shole Sealine, Squirrel trimmed \$45.00

\$29.50 Skunk Opposum Round Muff—Sale price \$22.50

\$29.50 Seal Muff, melon shape—Sale price \$22.50

\$32.50 Round Raccoon Muff—Sale price \$25.00

\$37.50 Taupe Wolf Muff—Sale price \$29.50

Women's Georgette Blouses, solid navy blue, brown, white and flesh, prettily trimmed models—Value \$6.98—Sale price \$5.00.

Women's White Voile Waists, neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery, round and square necks—Sale price \$1.75.

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—Chesterfield

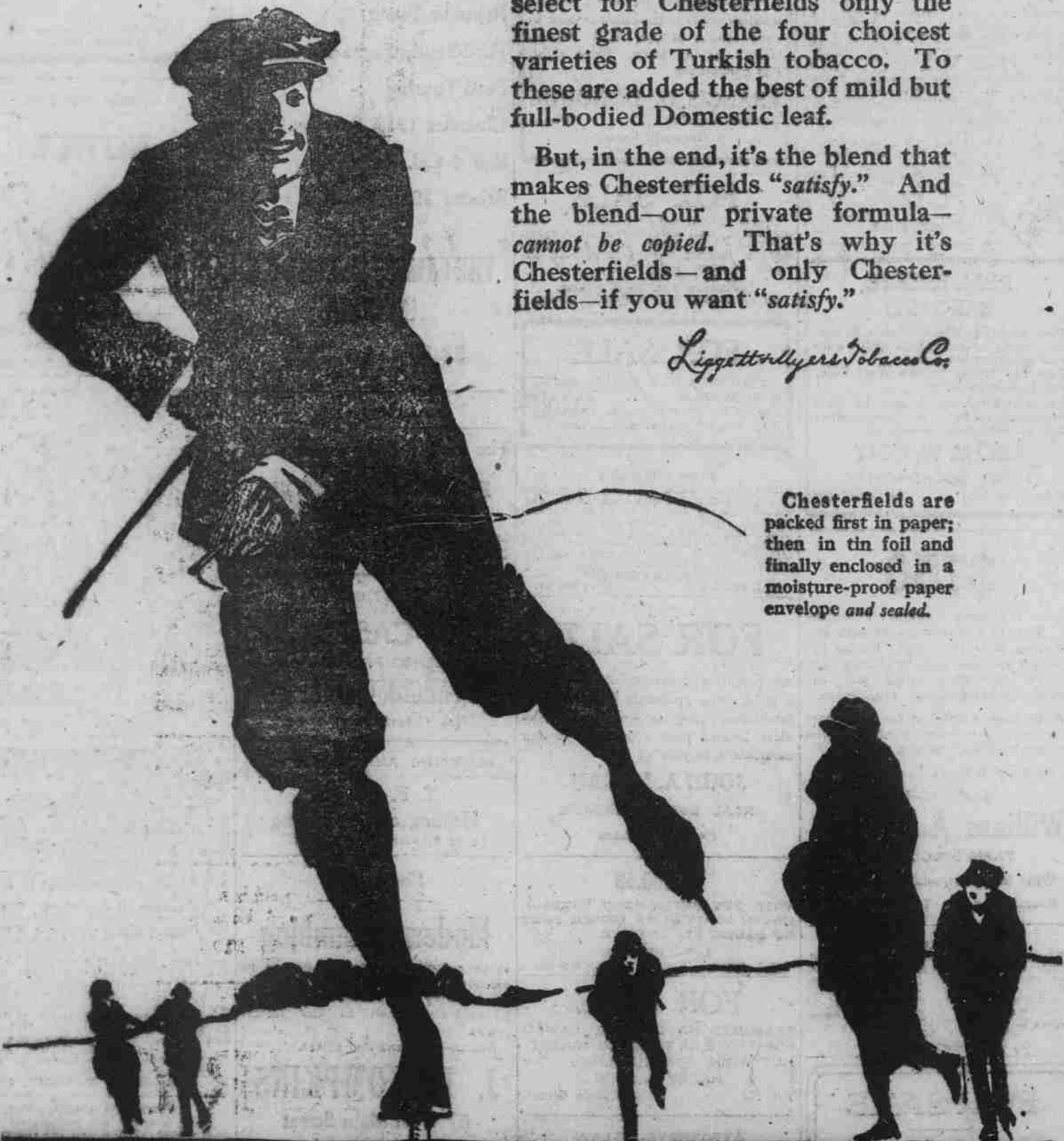
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